Exhibit 8

1: J Reprod Fertil Suppl. 1987;34:237-50.

Related Ar

Transgenic livestock.

Simons JP, Land RB.

Single genes can now be added routinely to the genome of mice by molec manipulation as simple Mendelian dominants; this complements the norm process of reproduction to give 'transgenic' animals. Success in ruminants limited to a few examples in sheep and although gene expression has yet documented, there is every reason to expect that it will be achieved. The application of this technology to livestock improvement depends on the identification of circumstances in which the phenotype is limited by the d of a single protein. While there is little evidence to indicate that single do genes are in general likely to have favourable effects, it is argued that the likely to be exceptions. These include particular combinations of promote structural gene sequences to alter feedback control, for example through a in tissue specificity, and the alteration of definitive proteins such as those A mouse model has been established to study the molecular manipulation milk proteins. The sheep beta lactoglobulin gene has been incorporated a sheep whey protein is secreted by the mammary gland of transgenic mice future, means to delete or reduce the expression of existing genes are like important, as are more effective means of incorporation such as retroviral methods and the incorporation of multigene constructs. The resources req test transgenic livestock will, however, be greater than those required to c them.

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